

VETOES WATER POWER BILL

PRESIDENT SENDS VIGOROUS MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE.

He Denounces "Grabbing" of Water Power and Asserts That Thirteen Large Concerns Hold 10 to 25 Per Cent. of All Such Power Now in Use.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—President Roosevelt sent a special message to the House of Representatives to-day returning with his disapproval a bill authorizing the construction of a dam across the James River in Stone county, Missouri, and the diversion of water for the purposes of generating electrical power. The veto is in accordance with the President's general policy heretofore announced of exacting tolls for the use by private parties of the water of navigable streams and putting limitations upon the grants of such use. He thereby brings to a sharp issue with the lawmakers the question of Federal authority over the use of navigable waters within a State. It is expected that the issue thus presented will provide much debate, as some of the leaders of Congress contend that the Federal Government has no control of the use of waters within a State.

An interesting exhibit was submitted with the message in the form of a report from Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, showing the concentration of the central water power throughout the country in the hands of a few private concerns, most of which he asserts are subsidiaries of the Westinghouse and General Electric companies.

The President made the vetoing of this bill the occasion for a denunciation of the "grabbing" of water powers throughout the country, and declared that the country is threatened by a monopoly more formidable than anything known in our experience.

Information collected by the Bureau of Corporations shows that the thirteen large concerns, of which the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company are most important, are now in control of 10 to 25 per cent. of the total water power now in use.

The situation, he urged finally, is such that he will not permit the granting of power privileges unless suitable restrictions are made to safeguard the interests of the nation. In his message he says:

"The people of the country are threatened by a monopoly far more powerful, because in far closer touch with their domestic and industrial life, than anything known to our experience. A single generation will see the exhaustion of our natural resources of oil and gas, and such a rise in the price of coal and electricity as will make electrically transmitted water power a controlling factor in transportation, in manufacturing and household lighting and heating. Our water power alone is fully developed and wisely used is probably sufficient for our present transportation, industrial, municipal and domestic needs. Most of it is undeveloped and is still in national or State control.

To give away without conditions this, one of the greatest of our resources, would be an act of folly. If we are guilty of it our children will be forced to pay an annual return upon a capitalization based upon the highest price which the market will bear. They will find themselves face to face with powerful interests entrenched behind the doctrine of 'vested rights' and strengthened by every device which money can buy and the ingenuity of able corporation lawyers can devise. Long before that time they may very probably have become a consolidated interest controlled from the great financial centers dictating the terms upon which the citizen can conduct his business or earn his livelihood, and not amenable to the wholesome check of local opinion.

The total water power now in use by power plants in the United States is estimated by the Bureau of the Census and the Geological Survey as 5,300,000 horse-power. Information collected by the Bureau of Corporations shows that thirteen large concerns, of which the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company are most important, now hold water power installations and advantageous power sites aggregating about 1,000,000 horse-power, or nearly one-fifth of the total power available. This is a quantity equal to over 10 per cent. of the total now in use.

Further evidence of a very strong nature as to additional intercorporate relations furnished by the Bureau of the Census to the conclusion that this total should be increased to 24 per cent. and still other evidence, though less conclusive, nevertheless affords reasonable ground for believing this estimate by a per cent. additional.

In other words, it is probable that these thirteen concerns directly or indirectly control developed water power and advantageous power sites to more than 25 per cent. of the total water power now in use.

The President repeats the words with which he concluded his message vetoing the Rainey River bill as follows:

"In place of the present haphazard policy of permanently conceding to the private property we should substitute a definite policy along the following lines:

First—There should be a limited or carefully guarded grant in the nature of an option or opportunity afforded within a reasonable time for development of plans and for execution of the project.

Second—Such a grant or concession should be accompanied in the act making the grant by a provision expressly making it the duty of the grantee to develop the grant if the work is not begun or plans are not carried out in accordance with the authority granted.

Third—It should also be the duty of the grantee to develop the grant, and in approving the plans the maximum development of the navigation and power is assured, or at least that in making the plans there may not be so developed as ultimately to interfere with the navigation or utilization of the water or complete development of the power.

Fourth—There should be a license fee or charge which, though small or nominal at the outset, can in the future be adjusted so as to secure a control in the interest of the public.

Fifth—Provision should be made for the termination of the grant or privilege at a definite time, leaving to future generations the power or authority to renew or extend the concession in accordance with the conditions which may prevail at that time.

Further reflection, he says, suggests a sixth condition, namely:

"The license should be forfeited upon proof that the licensee has joined in any conspiracy or combination in restraint of trade, as is provided for grants of coal lands in Alaska by the act of May 28, 1908.

"I will sign no bill granting a privilege of this character which does not contain the substance of these conditions. I consider myself bound, as far as exercise of my executive power will allow, to do for the people in prevention of monopoly of their resources what I believe they would do for themselves if they were in a position to act. Accordingly I shall insist upon the conditions mentioned above, not only in acts which I sign but also in passing upon plans for use of water power presented to the executive departments for action.

I deem it my duty to use every endeavor to prevent this growing monopoly, the most threatening which has ever appeared, from being fastened upon the people of this nation.

TRUDOR, ROOSEVELT.

CONCENTRATION OF WATER POWER.

Commissioner Smith's report submitted to the House.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Manhattan Real Estate.

Low Fees.

MOOYER & MARSTON.

26 Exchange Place.

marizes the situation with respect to the concentration of the water power of the country as follows:

An estimate of the water power, developed and potential, now controlled by the General Electric interests, admitted or sufficiently proven, is about 250,000 horse-power, by the Westinghouse interests, similarly proven, about 180,000 horse-power; and by other large power companies, \$75,000 horse-power. Adding the horse-power of the third class, those whose connections with these two great interests is at least probable, to wit, 520,000 horse-power, we have a small group of thirteen selected companies or interests controlling a total of 1,000,000 horse-power.

Assuming that the water power at present in use by water power plants in the United States is 5,300,000 horse-power, as estimated by the United States Census and Geological Survey from figures of installations, it is seen that approximately a quantity of horse-power equal to more than 25 per cent. of that amount is now probably controlled by this small group of interests. Furthermore, this percentage by no means tells the whole truth.

The foregoing power, naturally, represents a majority of the best power sites. These sites are strategic points for large power and market control. Poorer sites will not generally be developed until these strategic sites are developed to their full capacity. And should these strategic sites be "coupled up," they become still more strategic.

DENIAL OF SCHENECTADY.

Official of General Electric Co. Says It Is Not in Any Trust to Control Water Power.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 15.—Hinsdill Parsons, fourth vice-president of the General Electric Company, made the following statement here to-night in reply to reference to an alleged water power trust included in the special message to Congress:

"The General Electric Company is not a party to any trust to control water power, nor is it to any considerable extent interested in water power through ownership thereof. It is interested in the development of water power, as the latter affords a market for electrical apparatus, of which its manufactures largely consist.

"The General Electric Company has no interest with the Westinghouse company in the development of water power, nor do the men named in the article shown me, in so far as I know, control any water power in the interest of the General Electric Company. I do not know of a single water power company controlled by the General Electric Company except the power at Schaghticoke, the Schenectady Power Company, of which power is delivered to the Schenectady plant of the General Electric Company."

WANTED MEN WITH \$10.

Police Visit an Auto Cab Company and United Tailors Company.

Detectives from Headquarters yesterday afternoon visited 328 Sixth avenue, 433 West Fifty-seventh street and 45 West 169th street. Nobody was arrested. The police admit that they know nothing definite against the places visited.

Jadore Baron of 327 East Ninth street came to Headquarters yesterday and said that he was a tailor by trade and that he had been stung on a new get rich quick game. On his complaint the police went to the Sixth avenue address, where on the first floor in room 3 they found a sign on the door which said that the room was occupied by the International Auto Cab Company, Incorporated, with a capital of \$500,000.

Application blanks for chauffeurs were found and literature which showed that the concerns had been advertising for men as chauffeurs. These men were divided into three classes. The first class were experienced men and were to get \$20 a week, the second class were to get \$15 a week and the third \$12 a week. The applicants were to pay down \$10 on deposit and were to pay a \$10 deposit and a \$10 fee for \$30 a week. The police cleaned out all of the books, papers and other belongings of the concern and took them to Headquarters. They said last night that the concern was a get rich quick game and that the men who were to be taken to the police were to be taken to the police.

The 16th street and the Fifty-seventh street places were the offices of the United Tailors Company. The literature was found and the police had to the door to the business of the concern. According to the literature men were wanted as tailors and applicants were to pay \$10 down to get a book. The books showed that 125 had already paid this sum.

All of the applicants were to go to work on February 17, but the literature did not say when they were to go to work. All of the books, papers and other belongings of the concern and took them to Headquarters. They said last night that the concern was a get rich quick game and that the men who were to be taken to the police were to be taken to the police.

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TO REORGANIZE THE NAVY

FIRST MEETING OF THE BOARD NAMED TO DISCUSS PLANS.

It Approves the Scheme Put into Operation by Secretary Newberry and Plans for Further Reorganization by the Consolidation of the Bureaus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The board, to consider the advisability of reorganizing the Navy Department held a short meeting in the office of the Secretary of the Navy to-day at which resolutions were adopted commending the reorganization measures already put into operation by Secretary Newberry. Later the members of the board took luncheon with the President at the White House.

The board was composed of the following persons: Justice William H. Moody, former Secretary of the Navy; Alston G. Dayton, United States District Judge, Northern District of Washington, formerly member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs; Paul Morton, former Secretary of the Navy; Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, United States Navy (retired), active of day in connection with the Naval War College; Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N. (retired), formerly president of the Naval War College and member of the Naval War Board, 1890; Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N. (retired), on duty with General Board; Rear Admiral William M. Folger, U. S. N. (retired), formerly chief of the bureau of ordnance; Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, U. S. N. (retired), chief of the bureau of equipment; Commander William F. Fullam, U. S. N., commandant of naval training station, Newport, R. I., secretary.

After the luncheon the following statement was issued at the White House: "The particular thing for which the conference was called has been achieved. They approved of what had been done thus far and made certain suggestions as to which the President is not yet prepared to speak."

The discussions of the members of the board were of an informal character. Mr. Newberry's scheme of consolidating the bureaus and improving the administrative methods of the various navy yards was commended highly. Every step toward the improvement of the administration of the Department was approved by the board.

Mr. Newberry's plans for the reorganization of the Department without Congressional authority provide for an increase in the membership of both the Board of Construction and of the General Board and of providing greater cooperation between the two boards by assigning officers to membership on both boards. Several weeks ago the navy regulations were amended to increase the membership of the Board of Construction from five to nine members. The proposed increase in the membership of the General Board has not been made because of the lack of available officers.

The deliberations of the reorganization board continued for about two hours after which all the members were thoroughly impressed with the necessity of the beginning of the work of reorganization. The board did not, however, suggest detailed plans for the proposed reorganization and will not make any formal written report to the President. Certain definite points, however, were adopted and presented to the President at luncheon. The luncheon lasted from 1:30 until shortly before 3 o'clock.

While no definite information has been made public as to the recommendations of the conference, it is believed that the board members suggested that a formal commission be appointed to carry out the scheme for the proposed reorganization. It is expected that within a few days President Roosevelt will ask Congress to authorize such a commission to consider the whole subject of the proposed naval reorganization.

MAY DROP LILLEY.

Resolution Directing the House Clerk to Strike His Name From the Rolls.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Is Gov. Lilley of Connecticut still a member of the House of Representatives?

On the question of approving the journal of yesterday's proceedings Mr. Gaines of Tennessee presented a resolution reciting that the record contained Mr. Lilley's name among the members who did not vote on an issue before the House. The resolution explained that Mr. Lilley had been elected and was now serving as Governor of Connecticut, and it directed the clerk to strike his name from the rolls and declare his seat vacant.

Mr. Payne of New York moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and after it had been amended so as to require a report in ten days the reference was ordered.

Mr. Higgins of Connecticut said it was his understanding that before taking the oath and sitting in Congress Mr. Lilley had resigned his seat in Congress to Gov. Woodruff, his predecessor, but had not, as custom required, notified the Speaker of the House.

It was made that Gov. Woodruff had not accepted the resignation, leaving Gov. Lilley still a member of the House. That a man should hold these two offices, Mr. Higgins declared, was incompatible with the honor and dignity of the House and with public interests also.

AMENDMENT TO LIBEL LAW.

It Is Designed to Prevent a Multiplicity of Damage Suits.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—An amendment to the laws governing actions in libel cases instituted in the Federal courts is proposed in the House of Representatives by the House Committee on the Judiciary. It is designed to prevent a multiplicity of damage suits based upon a libelous publication which appears in two or more newspapers. The bill provides that in the trial of any action for libel in any court of the United States the defendant may elect to pay damages in respect of substantially the same libel as that affecting such action as brought published at approximately the same time.

Arbitration Treaties With Honduras and Austria.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—An extradition treaty between the United States and Honduras was signed at the State Department to-day. For several years Honduras has been the only Central American republic where fugitives from justice have been able to take refuge. There is a small colony of Americans in Honduras who fled there to escape criminal prosecution in the United States. The treaty will be sent to the Senate for ratification.

An arbitration treaty between the United States and Austria-Hungary was also signed by Secretary Root and Baron Hengelmüller, the Austrian Ambassador.

Little Opposition to Stated Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Practically all opposition having been withdrawn, separate statehood for the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico will in all probability be authorized before this Congress adjourns on March 4. Favorable action on the statehood bill will be taken, it is thought, at a meeting of the House Committee on Territories to be held next week.

Eleven Cases of Scarlet Fever at Cornell.

ITHACA, Jan. 15.—Eleven students in the short course in agriculture at Cornell University are suffering from scarlet fever and are confined to the hospital ward of the hospital. The men have been in the university for only a few weeks, as the winter course did not begin until the first week in December. Where they caught the disease is not yet known, but its rapid spread has worried the health officer and he has been in consultation with the university authorities.

OPPOSE SALARY INCREASE.

Senators Think the Advances Are Too High. Especially That for the Speaker.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Senate late this afternoon indulged in a spirited discussion of the proposed salary increases for President, Vice-President, Speaker of the House and Federal Judges. The aggregate annual increase proposed by the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill for the officers named is \$404,500.

Senator Borah of Idaho started the discussion by raising a point of order against the amendments proposing the increases. He pronounced them "general legislation on an appropriation bill" and repugnant to the rules of the Senate. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts argued that the point of order would be nullified by Senator Hale of Maine.

Senator Clay of Georgia, a member of the Appropriations Committee, opposed the amount of the increases. He declared that the items of \$50,000 allowed to the Vice-President and the like sum to the Speaker for carriages and horse hire is particularly obnoxious.

"I would not oppose an increase to \$15,000 of the Speaker's salary," said Mr. Clay, but I do object to paying him \$30,000 with \$5,000 additional for carriages and horses, while we pay the Chief Justice under the bill \$18,500.

Mr. Clay declared that Judges should be well paid. But he believed \$15,000 or \$16,000 sufficient for the Chief Justice, with \$15,000 for the Associate Justices.

Senator Hemenway of Indiana, a member of the Appropriations Committee, argued that the matter proposed was not new legislation because the appropriation for salaries of the officers named was a "continuing item," not new matter. For that reason it required only to be amended to increase the salaries of the Senate.

The Appropriations Committee, he said, had offered the amendment. Addressing himself to the merits of the question, Mr. Hemenway declared that neither the Vice-President nor the Speaker could live in Washington and meet the social requirements within their present salaries. The right of the Speaker to the Vice-President and Speaker of the House has grown up in Washington. The Speaker is the center of the government. The Vice-President and Speaker of the House are the two most important officers in the government. The Speaker is the center of the government. The Vice-President and Speaker of the House are the two most important officers in the government.

They are servants of the public and are paid for their services," he said. "If they are able to enter into and to spend their money in that way they are fortunate and their friends are fortunate. But that is a private matter."

The proposed increase of Senator Clay of Georgia, all proposed increases of salaries, including those of Federal Judges, were passed over.

NOVE OF SENATE'S BUSINESS.

The President Will Release to Inform It How the \$3,000,000 Fund Was Expended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—President Roosevelt will refuse to send to the Senate the information asked for by that body as to expenditures made from the three million dollar fund placed at the disposal of the War Department in 1909, from which the department employed to get soldiers out of the hospital and to get soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry were compensated. The President is understood to take the ground that it is none of the Senate's business what was done with this money.

A authority by Senator Foraker that he would like the privilege of examining the records of expenditures from this fund has met with blunt rejection, but it is understood that the members of the Senate that the President will be glad to permit them to examine the records in order that they may be satisfied that the money was properly expended. The public interest in making known the manner in which the fund was disbursed.

It is understood that the Congress has not yet come to the conclusion that legislation shall be enacted to prevent disbursements from contingent funds for purposes not intended by the Congress. As a consequence, the House has not been determined, but it is the idea of the leaders that there shall be an explicit accounting of all expenditures from contingent funds. The present and past practice of using large sums of money for all sorts of investigations, secret and otherwise, shall be stopped.

SECRET SERVICE INQUIRY LAGS.

Select Committee of the House Has Not Organized or Held a Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—A great deal of curiosity is expressed over the delay of the select committee appointed by the House to investigate the activities of all Government bureaus engaged in the work of detecting crime, in perfecting organization and getting down to the actual work of investigation. The committee was appointed early in the session, but has not yet held an informal meeting. Informal conferences have been held by Chairman Olmsted and other members of the committee, but the committee as a body has not yet gotten together until some time next week. Chairman Olmsted has left Washington and will not return until March 4.

No Public Buildings Bill This Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Another bitter pill for members of Congress to swallow was prepared to-day when the announcement was made that no public buildings bill will be passed at this session. This is a second "work measure" to go by the board, it having been decided by the leaders that there shall be no rivers and harbors bill at this time. This matter will be considered by the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors to-morrow, and while there will be a fight over it the leaders believe they are in a position to prevent the committee from reporting a general bill.

U. S. Marshal for Western District.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The President sent to the Senate for confirmation to-day the nomination of William R. Compston to be United States Marshal for the Western District of New York.

Col. Tucker Ordered Before a Retiring Board.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—By direction of President Roosevelt, Col. William F. Tucker, Assistant Paymaster-General of the army, formerly stationed in the Department of the Lakes with headquarters at Chicago, has been ordered before a retiring board for physical disability. For several months Col. Tucker has been under treatment for cirrhosis of the liver at the general hospital at Hot Springs, Ark. Col. Tucker is a son-in-law of the late Gen. John A. Logan.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—These army orders were issued to-day: Capt. Charles A. Hagan, from Fort Monroe to Philippine division; Capt. William T. Davis, from Army of Cuba to Philippine division; First Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, Signal Corps, from Presidio of San Francisco to Department of California; First Lieut. Joseph A. Worthington, to Philipine division; Capt. Lloyd Leroy Krebs, from Philippines division to San Francisco; The retirement of Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, surgeon general, is announced. The retirement of Harrison, Coast Artillery Corps, is retired list. First Lieut. Jacob A. Mack, Coast Artillery, to Newport News.

These navy orders were issued: Commander H. C. Geisinger, from Olanapo to home; Surgeon G. P. Kindeberger, from Cavite to Mare Island; Commander J. M. Orchard, from Cavite to Olanapo; Lieut. E. H. Campbell, from the Charleston to Cavite; Lieut. S. S. Evans, from the Rainbow to the Charleston; Assistant Surgeon G. B. Trible, from the Relief to naval station, Olanapo.

Marines Back to Warships.

HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE VOTES IN FAVOR OF IT.

Amendment to Naval Bill Makes It Mandatory Instead of Discretionary—Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Evans Support the Withdrawal Order.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—By a unanimous vote the House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day incorporated in the naval supply bill an amendment providing that United States Marines shall be assigned to duty on battleships, armored cruisers and such other vessels as may be designated by the Secretary of the Navy.

This action was taken as a result of the protest that has gone up over the order of President Roosevelt limiting the activities of marines to duty on shore. The proposed law restoring marines to American ships of war is by its terms rendered mandatory instead of discretionary, the committee being of the opinion that the discipline and morale of the naval service require that marines shall be stationed on practically all the vessels of the fleet.

Just before the committee took a final vote on the proposition to-day Admiral Robley D. Evans had a hearing. He approved the order of the President withdrawing marines from naval ships. He praised the marines for efficiency, but expressed the belief that they should not be stationed on battleships or armored cruisers. When needed with the fleet, he said, they should be carried on transports. At other times, he argued, they should be assigned to shore duty.

Admiral Dewey, president of the General Board of the Navy, had written a letter to the House Committee on Naval Affairs warmly supporting the withdrawal of the marines from the naval vessels. Admiral Dewey says in part:

"It is the policy of the Department to employ the marines as an integral part of the navy, and our war plans are worked out accordingly; but when embarked they will be on ships especially fitted to carry expeditionary forces and advanced base material."

"I regard it as a matter of very great importance for the Navy Department to have under its orders, ready for immediate use at any time, an expeditionary force of sufficient size to assist the fleet in capturing and holding an advanced base. The Marine Corps supplies this force. If there are no Marines on the ships under my command at Manila Bay the city would have surrendered to me on May 1, 1898, and could have been properly garrisoned. The Marines would have received us with open arms and there would have been no insurrection."

"Since the Marines will not have to be sent up in small detachments for various purposes of the fleet, an organization better suited to their most important functions can be maintained, while their mobility can be kept at a high degree of perfection by suitable drills in conjunction with the fleet. On the other hand, it will not ordinarily be necessary to withdraw the Marines from any guns of the fighting ships for landing parties, and the more of the bluejackets will be improved by not having a separate corps on board ship for police and sentry duty."

As a consequence, I firmly believe that the efficiency of both the Navy and Marine Corps will be materially increased by restricting the marines to the very important and definite duties enumerated in Executive Order No. 909.

"Only about 20 per cent. of the Marine Corps were serving on board cruising ships. The remainder were on shore duty. The remaining 80 per cent. were serving on shore and on station ships. The men withdrawn from the ships are sent to the shore for training and for each fleet and to supply the men needed to garrison properly our naval bases at Guantanamo and Pearl Harbor."

Seven Army Officers Ordered Before Retiring Boards.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Three officers of the Army of Cuba, Pacific Division, failed to complete the physical tests to-day ordered before a retiring board. They are Col. Richard T. Yeaman, Eleventh Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Francis M. Hardie, Fifteenth Cavalry, and Major Willis O. Clark, Fifth Infantry. Four other officers were ordered before a retiring board in Chicago, to be presided over by Major-Gen. F. D. Grant, commanding the Department of the Lakes, as follows: Col. George W. Adams, Twenty-eighth Infantry; Col. George W. Adams, Medical Corps; Lieut.-Col. Silas A. Wolf, Twenty-eighth Infantry, and Major Walter H. Chatfield, Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Amends Anti-Pass Provision of Rate Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—What is known as the anti-pass provision of the railroad rate act is amended for the benefit of publishers of newspapers and periodicals by a bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative Hayes of California. It provides that nothing in the law shall be construed to prohibit the interchange by carriers and publishers of newspapers and periodicals of transportation for advertising and printing when based on a contract for the exchange of rates of both the carriers and publishers as a basis for such exchange.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The battleships Kearsage and Wisconsin have arrived at Malta.

The cruisers West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and Pennsylvania have sailed from Talcahuano for Valparaiso; the cruisers Tennessee, California, South Dakota and Washington from Talcahuano for Coquimbo; the supply ship Glacier from Guantanamo for Charleston; the supply ship Cayenne from the Gulf of Mexico for Charleston; the battleship Kentucky from Tripoli for Algiers and the collier Nero from Hampton Roads for Baltimore.

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